

Report of the Local Flora Committee

II. AGRIMONIA

The accompanying plate¹ illustrates a leaf and details of stem-pubescence of each of the following species :

A. *GRYPOSEPALA* Wallr. Pl. I, fig. 4. A northern species extending southward to Long Island (where it appears to be the commonest of the agrimonies), northern Staten Island, and infrequently in New Jersey south to Somerset County. The pubescence is characterized by short stipitate glands as well as by rigid long hairs.

A. *ROSELLATA* Wallr. Pl. I, fig. 3. A southern species, extending to Plattsdale, L. I. (*Ferguson*) ; Middletown and Kent, Conn., and to Westchester County, N. Y.

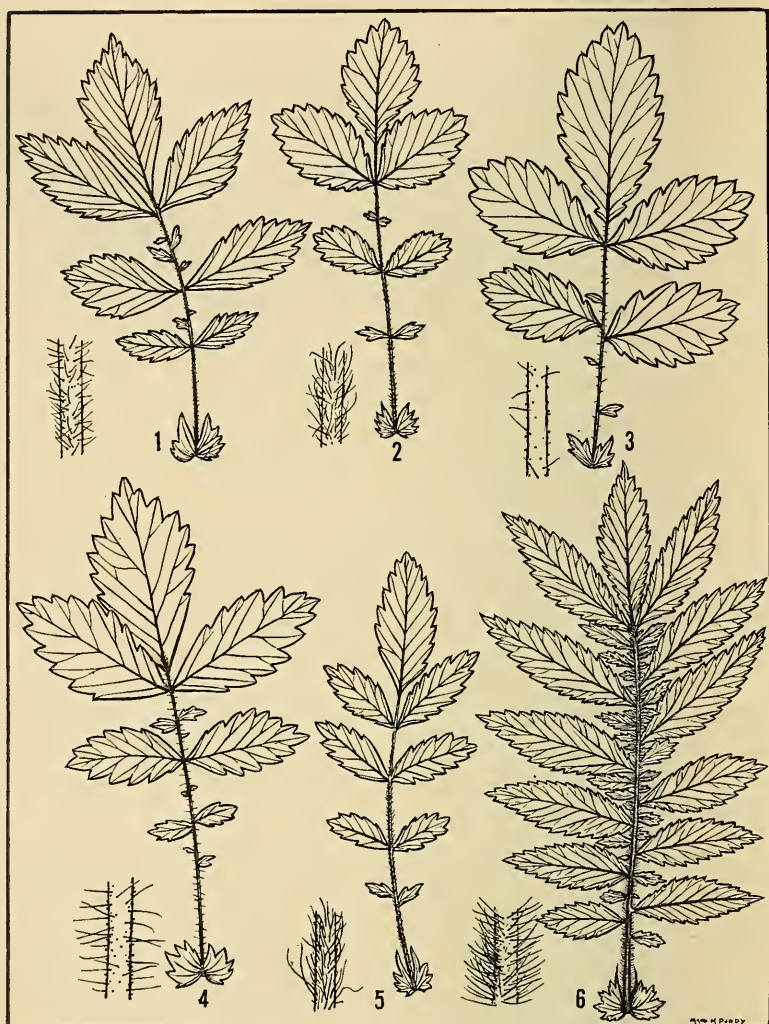
A. *PUBESCENS* Wallr. (including *A. Bicknellii* (Kearney) Rydb.). Pl. I, figs. 2, 5. Abundantly represented in the herbaria from Long Island and adjacent Westchester County, with scattered specimens from Putnam and Ulster Counties; apparently common in the northern half of New Jersey, but there are no specimens from Sussex County.

A. *STRIATA* Michx. Pl. I, fig. 1. A northern species extending south to Glen Cove and Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; represented in New Jersey from Sussex, Union, Middlesex, Hunterdon, and Monmouth (at Marlboro) Counties.

A. *PARVIFLORA* Soland. Pl. I, fig. 6. Essentially southern, but known on Long Island only from Glen Cove and Cold Spring Harbor. There are several collections from Staten Island and Bronx County; also specimens from White Plains, Nyack, Yonkers and from Hamptonburgh, Orange County. Otherwise *A. parviflora* seems to be unknown from the Torrey Club range in southern New York. It is widely distributed in New Jersey, but there are no specimens from Sussex, Warren, Morris, Hunterdon, Mercer, or Middlesex Counties.

The stem of *A. striata* is bristly-hairy, without glands; in *A. pubescens* the pubescence is soft-velvety; in *A. rostellata* the stems are nearly glabrous with numerous short-stalked glands and scattered bristle-hairs; in *A. gryposepala* both glands and bristle-hairs are abundant; lastly, *A. parviflora* is easily recognized by the

¹ Drawn by Miss Maud H. Purdy of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

- Fig. 1. *Agrimonia striata*, Batchellerville, N. Y., *F. Mulford*.
 Fig. 2. *A. pubescens* (= *A. mollis* (T. & G.) Britton), Queens, L. I., *Wm. Ferguson*.
 Fig. 3. *A. rostellata*, Plattsdale, L. I., *Ferguson no. 597*.
 Fig. 4. *A. gryposepala*, Yaphank, L. I., *N. Taylor*.
 Fig. 5. *A. pubescens* (= *A. Bicknellii* (Kearney) Rydb.), Deer Park, L. I., *Ferguson*.
 Fig. 6. *A. parviflora*, Yonkers, N. Y., *M. Holtzoff*.

Leaves $\times \frac{1}{2}$; sections of stem enlarged.

numerous leaflets and very bristly stems. Good specimens of *A. rostellata* and *A. pubescens* show the peculiar tuberous-thickened roots which offer the best means of identification.

Distributional maps within the Torrey Club range, based on specimens in the local herbaria of the New York Botanical Garden (where the maps are now filed) and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, have been contributed by Miss Rusk, Dr. Gleason, Mr. Logan, and Miss Ora Smith.

III. QUERCUS

The following notes cover only a few localized species within the area of the Torrey Botanical Club:¹

Q. STELLATA Wang. (Post Oak). Apparently of scattered distribution throughout Long Island, and known from the adjacent shore of Westchester County and along the Connecticut coast; Staten Island; rather frequent in southern New Jersey, extending north to Somerset and Essex Counties. Reported by Taylor (*Flora of the Vicinity of New York*, p. 279) as rare and local in Bergen and Hudson Counties and questionably from Warren County.

Q. PRINOIDES Willd. (Chinquapin Oak). Scattered in New Jersey and abundant in the barrens of Long Island. Otherwise in the New York area only from Chester, Orange County.

Q. MARYLANDICA Muench. (Black Jack Oak). Represented from Suffolk and Nassau Counties, L. I.; from Staten Island; from Middlesex County southward in New Jersey.

Q. PHELLOS L. (Willow Oak). Staten Island and in New Jersey from Middlesex County southward.

Q. PALUSTRIS Muench. (Swamp Oak). Apparently not east of Nassau County on Long Island; frequent in New Jersey and extending up the Hudson Valley to New Baltimore and Cairo in Greene County. The limit of range in southern New York is not clear.

IV. RANUNCULUS¹

Only a few of the numerous species of the buttercups or crow-foots are here recorded:

R. MICRANTHUS Nutt. This is essentially a hairy-stemmed *R. abortivus*, known chiefly from the central and southern states. Its only stations in southern New York (with the exception of

¹ Distribution maps made by Mr. George H. Peters and Mr. Louis E. Hand are on file at the New York Botanical Garden.

Fishers Island) seem to be in southern Westchester County. There are representatives in the local flora herbaria from the northern counties of New Jersey south to Somerset County.

R. SCELERATUS L. Chiefly a coastal species but represented far inland at Newton and Hamburg in Sussex County, N. J. The elongated heads are somewhat similar to those of *Myosurus*.

R. OBTUSIUSCULUS Raf. (*R. laxicaulis*). Not represented from Long Island, nor elsewhere east of the Hudson River in New York State; occasional along the Connecticut coast; Staten Island; becoming fairly abundant in northeastern New Jersey. There are no specimens from Sussex County.

R. PUSILLUS Poir. A slender introduced species represented from Westchester County and from a single station (Woodmere) on Long Island; Staten Island; Morris, Union and Middlesex Counties in New Jersey.

V. VIOLA

The violets (especially the blue-flowered species) are a notoriously difficult group which cannot always be accurately identified by the treatments of our manuals. The following notes include only a few species of special interest, based, with the exception of *V. rotundifolia*, entirely on the specimens in the Local Flora Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.¹

V. ROTUNDIFOLIA Michx. This yellow-flowered violet is perhaps the earliest of all the species to flower. It is represented from Queens County, L. I. (hb. Brooklyn), and from Staten Island (hb. Brooklyn); of scattered distribution in northern New Jersey (although no specimens are present from Sussex County); known from a few localities in Westchester County and a single collection from Orange County, then strangely missing between these points and the Catskill Mountains of Greene and Delaware Counties.

V. BLANDA Willd. A dwarf plant of moist woodlands, with white flowers which are not fragrant. It is often confused with the fragrant white violet (*V. pallens*) of wet swamps and pond shores, but is quickly recognized by the hairy upper surface of the leaf. *V. blanda* is represented in the Local Flora Herbarium by collections from Nassau and Queens Counties, L. I.; Staten Island;

¹ Distribution maps made by Miss Rusk, Miss Ora Smith, Miss Friend, Miss Dolores Fay, and Mr. Logan are on file at the New York Botanical Garden.

and from scattered points in northern New Jersey from Middlesex County northward, although there are no specimens from Passaic County. It appears to be abundant in Westchester County, and there are two specimens from eastern Orange County; otherwise the species is not represented in southern New York until the mountains of Ulster, Greene, and Delaware Counties are reached.

V. PRIMULIFOLIA L. Generally distributed on Long Island and Staten Island, but not otherwise represented in New York except in southern Westchester County. No specimens from Passaic, Essex, Somerset, or any counties to the westward in New Jersey.

V. LANCEOLATA L. Range almost identical with that of *V. primulifolia* except that specimens are represented from Passaic and Essex Counties in New Jersey.

V. STONEANA House. Middlesex County, N. J.; otherwise represented only from Montgomery and Chester Counties, Pa.

V. BRITTONIANA Pollard. A coastal species represented from western Suffolk County, L. I., and abundantly in Nassau and Queens Counties; also on Staten Island. In New Jersey there are specimens from Union, Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties.

V. FIMBRIATULA Sm. Perhaps the commonest blue violet of our area in dry soil, yet there are no specimens from Sullivan, Dutchess, or Columbia Counties, nor are there any from south of Monmouth County in New Jersey.

HENRY K. SVENSON, *Chairman*

WITHIN THE last few years several paper mills have been established in our southern states. These mills utilize slash pine in the preparation of craft paper which is largely used in the fabrication of boxes and for wrapping paper. Four of these mills produce a total of 1,200 tons of paper a day. Since it requires about two cords of pulp wood for one ton of paper it means a daily requirement of 2,400 tons of pulp wood. The cellulose present is suitable for chemical treatment in the specialized industries if the occasion should ever arise.